

## GERMANY FACES BREAK WITH NEUTRAL WORLD

Partisanship Is Cast Aside  
By the Leaders in Congress  
While War Clouds Gather

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Congress, aroused to patriotic support of the president, calmly awaits developments in the diplomatic breach with Germany.

Ready to act quickly and adequately in any emergency, administration leaders are in constant touch with executive departments, with legislative machinery prepared for expeditious disposition of extraordinary revenue and defensive measures.

While hopeful that the break with the imperial German government will not force the United States into war, leaders already have cast partisanship aside, legislative squabbles over minor matters have been dropped and the legislative branch is standing by to respond to any demand for protection of the nation in the international crisis.

Important measures bearing on the situation already are under consideration in both houses, among them the annual naval appropriation bill, to which emergency amendments have been proposed since the president addressed congress yesterday. The bill carrying more than \$250,000,000 for naval maintenance and construction, will be taken up on Tuesday with prospects of passage before adjournment that night.

An amendment to be offered by Representative Britton of Illinois, appropriating an additional \$19,000,000 for the immediate completion of 32 war vessels already authorized now in various stages of construction. Another, suggested by Senator Daniel and shaped by Representative Padgett, chairman of the naval committee, would empower the president to commandeer private ship building yards and munition plants when in his opinion the interests of the country require such action. Speaker Clark and other house leaders tonight said they believed the amendment would be adopted.

In addition to the regular appropriation bill, there is pending in the senate, with growing sentiment in favor of its passage, a special bill, presented by Senator Foraker, providing for immediate construction of 100 submarines in addition to 17 carried in the regular appropriation bill.

The crisis also made the house military committee ready with the current army bill carrying \$275,000,000, subject, however, to any change that exigencies may demand. The committee will meet tomorrow to consider new legislation and suggestions may be received from the secretary of war.

Under existing law the president has authority to increase the regular army to full war strength of 250,000 officers and men in case of war or threatened war. He also has authority to call on the national guard, now having some 150,000 available men. Under the guard's full strength, 400,000, cannot be acquired until the expiration of four years.

Emergency military defense changes will be urged in cases of hostilities. Champions of universal military service already are renewing their advocacy of pending legislation on that subject, hoping that present conditions may bring action in the near future.

To safeguard interests of the nation against conspiracies, consideration is being rushed in the senate of measures suggested by the attorney general to strengthen the statutes under which prosecutions may be brought against offenders within the United States who further the interests of foreign governments.

The judiciary committee of the senate, urged to action by the administration, will meet tomorrow to consider a

GERMAN GUNBOAT  
IS FIRED BY CREW

(By Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

HONOLULU, Feb. 4.—The interned German gunboat Geier is burning in the harbor here. She was set on fire by her crew, according to the local authorities.

The Geier, of 1,604 tons, was interned here shortly after the war began. She was built at Wilhelmshaven in 1914.

MACHINERY DAMAGED  
MANILA, Feb. 4.—It is reported that virtually all the machinery and engines of the twenty-three German steamers lying in Philippine ports have been damaged by their crews. Seventeen of these vessels are interned at Manila, three at Cebu and three at Zamboanga.

The first report of the break in the relations between the United States and Germany. The Filipino crews of the steamers here have been discharged. The crews of the steamers at Cebu have been excluded from the engine rooms. The government has redoubled its precautions concerning the ships, but there have been no seizures.

The American squadron has been returned to Manila from target practice and is patrolling the bay.

TO PREVENT DESTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—German crews on some of the war-bound ships laid up in Philippine harbors have attempted to destroy their machinery and the authorities have taken appropriate steps. There are twenty-three ships in Philippine ports, seventeen of them at Manila.

CONSCRIPTION BE WELCOMED SAYS MR. TAFT

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)  
NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Conscription to build up an army for the country's defense, "now the war is on us" and for the future as well, was advocated here today by former President William H. Taft in an address on the League to Enforce Peace, before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science.

"Stirred as the people are by enthusiasm at the break with Germany they would support a conscription bill," Mr. Taft believed, "not only to meet the situation, but for the future after the war shall end."

Conscription, he continued, "now that the people see the necessity, why should we not take advantage of this state of public mind and do what justice and good democracy require? Military duty is part of every citizen's duty. In this country, in the happy homes of prosperity, I hear many of the young men forget the vital sense of their obligations to the government."

"Very little service of any kind has been exacted from the great body of the people. Conscription is needed to discipline our native young men and to teach them respect for authority. It is needed to teach our millions of newly created citizens loyalty."

A wholly volunteer system, he said, takes the "flower of the country's

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WILSON STILL HOPES FOR BEST BUT PREPARES

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—President Wilson's course today was predicted on his belief that while there is still a hope that Germany may not still Americans in her new submarine campaign, it is necessary to prepare for the worst.

After attending church this morning the president conferred with Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee on the financing of a possible war, and later went to the home of Senator Walsh for a brief talk on various problems brought to the front by Germany's new submarine policy.

During the day he received a communication from the Swiss legation here, bearing on his recent peace speech to the senate. It was not made public, and was said to have no bearing on the break with Germany.

On a previous occasion Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, expressed the deep interest of his government in the president's peace ideas.

Concerning himself primarily with steps to be taken in case Germany commits an overt act against the United States, Mr. Wilson spent a part of the day in his study reading telegrams and going over reports from the treasury, war, navy and justice departments on precautionary measures already carried out.

Precautions were redoubled to keep the army from the White House persons with no business there. Every gate was watched by policemen, and tonight an extra force was placed on duty. Even Senator Simmons had to send in for a secret service man before he could get to the front door of the White House.

Throughout the day telegrams and letters bearing on the situation arrived for the president. There were so many messages that the White House force of telegraphers were unable to handle them. They came from practically every governor, many legislatures, prominent women and clubs and other organizations.

The vast majority of the messages offered support to the president and praised his stand. This was particularly true of those from the governors. Some told of patriotic demonstrations at theaters and other public gatherings. A few, including one from Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, urged that a league of neutral states be formed in an effort to preserve peace.

Offers of personal service to the government in case war comes were contained in many of the telegrams. Henry C. Breckinridge, who resigned as assistant secretary of war because of dissatisfaction with Mr. Wilson's army policy, was one of those offering to serve.

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First Offer of  
Volunteers Comes  
From Kingman

The first offer of volunteers in Arizona to be used in case the nation goes to war, came to Governor Campbell yesterday afternoon from J. P. Denman, of Kingman, who wired the governor that he would furnish a company at full war strength after February 10.

The governor was much gratified and exceedingly pleased when he received the wire, which read as follows: "I am reorganizing a company of volunteers which I offered the state last July. Will be at full war strength after February 10. In the meantime I am drilling."

Governor Campbell sent the following wire to Denman: "Your wire offering company should be received. This is the first offer yet made in Arizona. Am filing wire and will call on you as soon as president demands action."

AMPLE WARNING  
GIVEN BEFORE  
SHIP IS SUNK

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The possibility that the sinking of the American steamer Housatonic will become a serious factor in the crisis with Germany apparently was eliminated today by evidence that the attacking submarine acted within international law. American Consul Stephens at Liverpool reported that warning was given and provision made for safety of the crew.

As the Housatonic was carrying contraband, any controversy over her destruction is expected to present no more serious issue than a claim for monetary damages. If the consul's report is correct, the case apparently falls into the same category as that of the American ship William P. Frye, destroyed with a cargo of grain early in the war by a raider after her crew had been taken off.

In some quarters the unusual precautions taken to insure a safe landing for the crew was taken to mean that international law and Germany's submarine policy would be observed more scrupulously than in the case of many vessels which were on the high seas at the time the new campaign of unrestricted warfare became effective February 1. In her note announcing the campaign Germany said that from that date on all ships which would be extended to all ships which had left their home ports before the effective date.

There was a suggestion that this regard for vessels already on their way to the war zone might preclude the possibility of any serious development affecting American interests for a period of two weeks or more, and might make it impossible to determine for that period just how effective the German blockade campaign would be.

News that a warning had been given and that the crew, which included several Americans, had been saved, caused distinct relief here. First fragmentary reports of the attack had a sensational effect in some quarters, and it was feared that the overt act which might mean hostilities actually had been committed. The White House and state department, however, have declined to form any opinion on incomplete evidence and Consul Stevens' dispatch was made public today without comment.

Crew Is Land

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The crew of the American steamship Housatonic has been landed at Penzance, England. The Housatonic was warned by the German submarine, which sank her, according to John G. Stevens, American

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Von Bernstorff Is Awaiting Conduct Through Blockade

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Although plans for his enforced departure from the United States still were incomplete, Count von Bernstorff began today the preparation of his baggage and that of his staff for shipment back to Germany.

When passports for the embassy staff were handed to Count von Bernstorff by the German legation, he accompanied them by a guarantee of safe conduct through the allied blockade, but the state department is preparing to secure one. The request probably will be made within a day or two through the British embassy here, and officials do not doubt that it will be granted.

No definite arrangements have been made for the departure of Count von Bernstorff and his suite because Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister has not been authorized by his government to take over the interests of Germany in this country, in compliance with the request made to him yesterday. The minister hourly is expecting instructions from his government.

For the first time since the war began Count von Bernstorff denied himself to newspaper correspondents today on the ground that since he no longer had official standing, there was nothing of interest that he could say.

In addition to agents of the United States, secret service stationed in the embassy as a measure of personal protection, three uniformed policemen were on guard on the inside.

WILSON BELIEVES NEUTRALS  
JOINING IN SEVERANCE IS  
MEANS FOR PEACE OF WORLD

The Associated Press summarizes the situation growing out of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany as follows:

Germany faces the possibility of having the greater part of the neutral world sever diplomatic relations with her over her submarine policy. President Wilson has made the suggestion to all neutrals that they follow the example of the United States, saying he believes it will make for the peace of the world.

Official Germany as yet has said nothing with regard to the severing by the United States of diplomatic relations. In fact the semi-official Overseas News agency asserts that the only news of the crisis received in Berlin was contained in press dispatches and that no official confirmation of these has reached the German capital. An Amsterdam dispatch says no information on the subject has reached Holland from Germany and that the censor has prevented German newspapers from crossing the frontier.

Meanwhile all preparations are being made everywhere in the United States for any eventuality that may arise as a result of the break with Germany.

One of the phases of the situation which seemed likely to be of grave consequence, the sinking of the American steamer Housatonic, has lost its gravity by the announcement that the submarine gave the crew warning and aided them somewhat in reaching land.

Reports continue of damage being done by their crews to interned German ships in American waters and the government authorities are taking precautions.

The interned German gunboat Geier is said to have been set on fire by its crew at Honolulu.

The Norwegian steamer Ymer has been sunk by a submarine, while the Spanish steamer Pairra has received a shelling from an underwater boat. The Spanish steamer Dos de Noviembre has been sunk with the loss of one of her crew, but whether by a submarine or mine is not stated.

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS  
HAVE TAKEN EVERY PRECAUTION

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—With every precautionary measure now thought advisable already taken, the war and navy departments awaited tonight further developments that may call for measures to protect American rights at sea. So far no steps of actual war preparation have been taken.

Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels were at their offices during the day. The latter conferred with Admiral Benson, chief of operations, and it was learned that several of the

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OCEAN DESERTED SAY OFFICERS  
OF INCOMING STEAMSHIPS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)  
NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—No decision had been reached by the government authorities late tonight as to whether a convey had been provided for the American line steamship St. Louis, scheduled to sail from this port at noon tomorrow for Liverpool.

Officials of the company announced that the liner would be held at her pier until the government notified them what its course in the matter would be.

Twenty-six Americans were among the probable cabin and fifty-three steerage passengers who sailed tonight on the French line steamship Rochambeau for Bordeaux. There were twenty-two cancellations in the last two days. The Cunard liner Carmania and the Talantic Transport Line steamship Manhattan also sailed today. The Carmania carried eighteen passengers. Persons were not permitted on the pier to say goodbye to those sailing on any of these vessels.

Officers of the White Star liner Cedric and the Scandinavian-American line steamship Frederick VII, which arrived here today reported a dearth of shipping in the lanes these vessels traveled. The ocean appeared to be deserted, they said. The Cedric did not sight a ship from the time she left Liverpool, and the Frederick VII passed only a sailing vessel while one day out from New York.

Julius G. Lay of Washington, D. C., American consul general at Berlin, arrived on the Frederick VII. He said he received news by wireless of Germany's last note and the severance of diplomatic relations.

P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, owners of the American line, announced at 10 o'clock tonight that the steamship Philadelphia which passed Fastnet at

11 o'clock last night was expected to arrive at Liverpool tomorrow morning. The vessel is proceeding slowly, he said, because of a broken propeller.

The last wireless message received from the Philadelphia's commander was one last night which told of her passing Fastnet.

Mr. Franklin said he expected no further word from the Philadelphia until she docked at Liverpool as it was not customary to send out wireless messages while passing through the war zone around the British Isles.

He declared emphatically that he would be informed at once if disaster befell the vessel.

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IF CALL COMES ARIZONA MUST  
FURNISH 1200 MEN AT ONCE

Colonel Charles W. Harris, adjutant general of the Arizona National Guard, announced last night that he had received no word from the war department as to the part this state may play in case war is declared.

He stated that the first move probably would be to recruit the First Arizona Infantry to war strength. It is probable that all volunteer companies raised in the state will be assigned to that organization until it is filled. It will require 1200 more men to bring it up to war strength.

Following the filling of the ranks of the First Regiment, the next thing which will be done will be to form a reserve battalion of 400 men from which drafts will be made to keep the strength of the First Regiment at par. In case another regiment is needed, this reserve battalion will be torn into a provisional regiment, recruited to war strength and another reserve battalion formed. As fast as one organization becomes weakened, recruits will be drawn from the reserve battalions. Under the military code of Arizona and under the new national defense act, the adjutant general has the power to draft men for the regiment.

Colonel Harris stated that the war department figures show that there are approximately 69,000 men in the state of Arizona. Subtracting the number of those physically disabled and unfit for service through various causes, the war department calculates that this

state shall furnish but 2500 men in a national army of 1,000,000.

As to the volunteer organizations which will probably spring up in case the president calls for volunteers, the adjutant general stated that he was of the opinion that they would be incorporated with the National Guard until such time as its quota is completed, and then probably the overflow will be enlisted as separate organizations.

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Germany Heeds Demands  
For Release of Prisoners

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)  
BERLIN, Feb. 4.—(Via London, Feb. 5).—Germany today acceded to the American demands for the immediate release of the seventy-two Americans taken from ships sunk by the raider in the Atlantic and brought to a German port aboard the steamer Yarrowdale.

One of the last things to be done by the United States government before severing diplomatic relations with Germany was to demand that the Americans taken by the German raider from the British steamers Georgic, Mount Temple and Voltaire, and who were being held in German detention camps, be released. A Washington dispatch Saturday said there were sixty of these men. Germany in holding them contended that as paid members of the crews of armed enemy merchantmen they were due no immunity.

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Ample Funds Available  
In Case Hostilities Begin

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate finance committee, was summoned to the White House today and conferred with President Wilson on means of raising sufficient revenue in case of hostilities with Germany.

Senator Simmons assured the president that congress would move promptly whenever money is needed, and that there would be no opposition to any reasonable requests from the government. While no specific sum was mentioned at the conference, Senator Simmons recalled that at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war a bond issue of \$500,000,000 was authorized by congress, and a direct appropriation was

made, its expenditure being placed in the hands of President McKinley.

The president did not ask the senator to take any immediate steps, and told him that nothing had occurred so far necessitating the raising of additional revenue.

In the event that American ships and lives are lost as a result of Germany's new submarine policy, the president will follow the course outlined in his address to congress and appear before a joint session to ask for authority for the necessary steps.

Senator Simmons pointed out that under the pending revenue bill the amount of certificates of indebtedness which can be issued by the secretary of the treasury would be increased to \$300,000,000 from \$200,000,000 now authorized.